

# The Hillsborough Recorder.

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### OUR FASHION LETTER.

NEW YORK, May 6th 1877.  
City Fashionists City Gossip  
BONNETS.

Shapes are like New England weather, where, according to Mark Twain, one may see 136 different kinds inside of an hour, but on one point, all are agreed, and that is in having very narrow brims; save indeed, those that have wide ones. What I mean to say is, that we must except the wide brimmed hats, but these after all are exclusively for country wear, so should properly find no place in a New York fashion letter. As to trimming, let one collect all the flowers one can find, and all the silks and ribbons of different colors, and put them together. Then whenever so much is on; put on ever so much more, and the "Milliner's touch" will be given. Red roses are piled on pink ones; pink ones on yellow ones; yellow ones on green ones; green ones on white ones, etc., etc., etc., until one sees—I was going to say, 136 roses on one bonnet. That however I do not say, for fear of exaggeration, but we really do see roses piled on until I am asked to count them, I should prefer to hire a clerk, and should think he or she deserved good wages.

### GREETING IS EVERYWHERE

are dolmans, the great clumsy thing—disfiguring pretty forms and causing ugly ones to look still uglier. For them, I find no word of commendation—ill fitting, shapeless as they are. 'Tis the exception which proves the rule, and as exceptions, we may see some few dolmans which give handsome finish, but they are few. Sacques are in the minority, but for that very reason, will be preferred by the discerning; a change is offered by mantilla shapes, while charming little round capes and fleches of black silk, drop etc., and the irrepressible gray cloth, steal forth with the advancing season.

### COSTUMES.

'Tis only by "talking with past hours," that we perceive the progress which has been made in the devising of costumes. "Bunchy" and "patchy" styles have all departed, and instead we see graceful lines of flowing drapery, and although combinations of two or more fabrics are in as great favor as they have ever been, yet the way in which they are put together is more elegantly simple than hitherto. In bustles, we find improvements by which the train is conveniently supported. Apart from the superior shape of the Doughty bustle, a wonderful advantage may be observed by which the interlocked tips prevent the sharp steel ends from protruding, while hinges turn when the wearer sits down, folding in such a way that the old awkwardness is obviated. A great desideratum is thus obtained, and in consequence, the demand has largely increased. Particular information can be obtained by applying to S. H. Doughty, the inventor, Canal, and Centre Streets. Circulars, and price lists are forwarded gratuitously, and samples for examination to dealers with New York references, or a full sized pattern will be sent by mail for one dollar. The small hoops skirts will be largely worn, and this also is made by the inventor, with his patent attachments.

### NEW DOLMANS.

The Venetian dolmanise is in princess style, slightly double breasted, and with the fronts closed diagonally. The Gerdal is also a very stylish dolmanise, tight fitting, in princess style, and the trimming so arranged as to produce the effect of a Tunique Juive. For girls from twelve to fourteen, the Miran, and the Eria dolmanise are novel and effective. To fully realize what are angels being woman really is, one need only survey the

### PRETTY STOCKINGS

displayed in some first class hosiery department. True, these angels are at present so materialized as to need "every day" styles but even here we find all of dark handsome shades, while for dress occasions, (stockings, I mean) well, they are—poetical. I have run the whole gamut lot of adjectives over and can find no more expressive term. Now if the angelic half of humanity are yet so earthly as to need sensible stockings, they apparently stand in still greater need of shoes, and here we must severely descend so far as to write of something practical. But shoes now, as formerly take the lead over all others. Walking boots of French kid, or Indian goat, for the uppers of some dressy boots, fine checked cloth or prunella being much used, but for all the above styles the square box toe has declined in favor. Half high shoes are still very popular, and here not infrequently, we find the annual a very coquette of a shoe, since it is wrought with studious art in such fashion as the rather to display than conceal the heelery. The same also may be said of the sandal boot, which with delicate straps across gives opportunity for stolen glances of beauties half hidden only. In the last two sentences, I have rhymed again to the poetical, Madame Bonnor tells us that

### THE HANDSOMEST DIAMONDS

in the city are owned by Mrs. Marshall O.

Roberts. Her receptions are certainly as brilliant, if not more so, than any other lady here, if we except Mrs. Parson Stevens. The palatial residence owned by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, on Fifth Avenue, is next to that of August Belmont, and a Committee of Inquiry would find it difficult to decide which is the handsomer of the two. A splendid picture gallery is attached to each, and to that of Mrs. Belmont the public is sometimes admitted.

The daughter of Commodore Walcott, and the grand daughter of Bishop Walcott, about to make a debut on the stage, is a sensation not always to be had; the more so, when the young lady is so beautiful, and talented as she is handsome. De Vere has reason to feel proud of his protegee, and there is no doubt that Miss Maria Walcott's first venture will be attended with much interest. She is finely proportioned, rather slender, having classic features, expressive grey eyes, and auburn hair.

LUCY CARTER.

### THE MAN WHO STOPS HIS PAPER.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in his admirable papers on "Intellectual Life," thus talks to the man who "stopped his paper." "Newspapers are to the civilized world what the daily house talk is to the members of the family—they keep our daily interest in each other, they save us from the evils of isolation. To live as a member of the great white race that has filled Europe and America and colonized or conquered whatever territory it has been pleased to occupy; to share from day to day its thoughts, its cares, its inspirations, it is necessary that every man should read his paper. Why are the French peasants so bewildered and at sea? It is because they never read a newspaper. And why are the inhabitants of the United States, though scattered over a territory fourteen times the area of France, so much more capable of concert action, so much more modern, so much more interested in new discoveries of all kinds, and capable of selecting and utilizing the best of them? It is because the newspapers penetrate everywhere, and even the lonely dweller on the prairie or in the forest is not intellectually isolated from the great current of public life which flows through the telegraph and press."

### A STUDY OF ST. PAUL.

Some time since the minister of a certain Congregational church adopted a plan to interest the members of his flock in the study of the Bible. It was this. At the Wednesday evening meeting he would give out a topic to be discussed in the ensuing week, thus giving a week for them to study up. One week the subject was St. Paul. After the preliminary devotional exercises, the minister called upon his deacons to "speak to the question." One immediately rose and began to describe the personal appearance of the great apostle to the Gentiles. He said St. Paul was a tall, rather spare man, with black hair and eyes, dark complexion, bilious temperament, etc. His picture of St. Paul was a faithful portrait of himself. He sat down, and another pillar of the church rose and said: "I think the brother preceding me has read the scriptures to the point of his description of St. Paul is a sample of his biblical knowledge. St. Paul was, as I understand it, a short, thick-set man, with sandy hair, grey eyes, florid complexion and a nervous sanguine temperament," giving, like his predecessor, an accurate picture of himself. He was followed by another, who had a keen sense of the ludicrous, and who was withal an inveterate slammerer. He spoke about as follows: "My brother preceding me, I have never found much about the pe-pe-personal appearance of St. Paul; but one thing is clearly established, and that is: St. Paul had an im-pediment in his speech. The effect can be imagined: A 'tidal wave' of audible smiles swept over the congregation, the good clergyman taking his full quota. He immediately arose and dismissed the assembly.

M. Lanfrey, the French historian, in his work upon Napoleon I., uses (vol. I, p. 356) the following language: "It is the vainest delusion to imagine that a government which is inaugurated by fraud and violence can return to the paths of justice at its own pleasure. If it had the love for the public weal which such a return supposes, it would have recoiled from the adoption of such means. Popular credulity easily admits these sudden conversions, by virtue of which good is supposed to come out of evil, and usurpation to change to a regime of benevolence. History gives a flat contradiction to this common opinion, and it is doubtless well that it does not sanction such a flattery of good to evil, such promiscuousness of crime and virtue."

It is fair to presume that if M. Lanfrey had been an American Republican, and had lived and wrote in the present day, he would not have the most unbounded confidence in the Hayes administration.

### THE INVENTION OF PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is peculiar to the modern languages of Europe. It was wholly unknown to the Greeks and Romans; and the languages of the East, although they have certain marks or signs to indicate tones, have no regular system of punctuation. The Romans and the Greeks also, it is true, had certain points, which, like those of the languages of the East, were confined to the delivery and pronunciation of words; but the pauses were indicated by breaking up the written matter into lines or paragraphs, not by marks resembling those in the modern system of punctuation. Hence, in the responses of the ancient oracles, which were generally written down by the priests and delivered to the inquirers, the ambiguity, doubtless intentional, which the want of punctuation involved, saved the credit of the oracle, whether the expected event was favorable or unfavorable. As an instance of this kind, may be cited that remarkable response, which was given on a well known occasion, when the oracle was consulted with regard to the success of a certain military expedition: "This et redibis nunquam peribis bello." Written, as it was, without being pointed, it might be translated either, "Thou shalt go, and shalt never return, thou shalt perish in battle;" or, "Thou shalt go and return, thou shalt never perish in battle." The correct translation of it altogether depends on the placing of a comma after the word nunquam, or after redibis. The invention of the modern system of punctuation has been attributed to the Alexandrian grammarian Aristophanes, after whom it was improved by succeeding grammarians; but it was not entirely lost in the time of Charlemagne that he found it necessary to have it restored by Warnefried and Alcuin. It consisted, at first, of only one point, used in three ways, and sometimes of a stroke, formed in several ways. But, as no more particular rules were followed in the use of these signs, punctuation was exceedingly uncertain until the end of the fifteenth century, when the learned Venetian printers the Manutii, increased the number of the signs, and established some fixed rules for their application. These were so generally adopted, that we consider the Manutii as the inventors of the present method of punctuation; and although modern grammarians have introduced some improvements, nothing but a few particular rules have been added since their time.—Freeman's Journal.

### VOLCANOES OF THE MOON.

The most prominent instance of supposed lunar change on the surface of the moon is that of the crater Linus. On the northwest quadrant of the moon, near the center of a level tract about 430 miles in diameter, there is a bright crater called Bessel, nearly fourteen miles in diameter, with a circular wall rising 4,000 feet above the interior, and about 1,900 feet above the surrounding plain. Scattered over this plain are a few small craters, some two and one half miles in diameter, with walls about 300 feet high. Near its eastern center an eminent selenographer named Lohrmann placed a distinct, bright crater about five miles in diameter, which he described as being after Bessel the most conspicuous object on this tract of level ground. Ten years later our greatest selenographer, Baron von Madler, confirmed Lohrmann's observations, and made this crater a subject of special study, naming it Linus. In the drawings of Schmidt, who was about this time making lunar observations of this particular part of the moon, Linus is shown as a deep crater corresponding with the description of Lohrmann and Madler.

THE FIRST WATCH.—At first the watch was about the size of a desert plate. It had weights, and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1352, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummetts of lead." The first watches may readily be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement, the substitution of springs for weights, was in 1550. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in the twelve hours. The dials were of silver or brass; the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of \$1,000 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.—Troy Times.

A spendthrift, who had wasted nearly all his patrimony, seeing an acquaintance in a coat not of the newest cut, told him he thought it had been his great grandfather's coat. "So it was," said the gentleman; "and I have also my great grandfather's land, which is more than you can say."

### HOW WILD HORSES ARE CAPTURED IN COLORADO.

[From the Denver Tribune.]

The Tribune recently published a short notice of the capture of wild horses in Northern Colorado. The Larimer County Express has a longer notice, and as the article is an interesting one, we republish the facts. Sheriff Cook, W. F. Scribner, W. P. Morgan, Thomas Earnest, and Steve and Charley George, were the parties interested, and they were out last week. They went some twenty-five miles north-east of Fort Collins, and a few miles east of Pierce station, on the Denver and Pacific Railroad. Here they made their headquarters for the campaign. Within two miles of camp they never failed to find a band of wild horses. Many a long chase they had; but they finally succeeded in capturing ten head. Two of these, however, have the brand of Mr. McClelland, of Greeley.

A great many animals were seen. Some of them were very valuable ones, and were fleet of foot. Three head attracted the attention and challenged the admiration of the entire party. One was a black mare, large, well proportioned and beautiful, and they ran her ever forty miles but couldn't catch her. With this fine mare was a colt which seemed to be a full-blooded Norman. These two are certainly valuable stock—if they could be captured. The other horse was a dark stallion that would weigh much over three hundred pounds. His mane reached down to his knees and his foretop to his nostrils, and resembles a Shetland pony. He is said to be a beauty. One wild band was seen which seemed to be composed entirely of large American stock, and undoubtedly contained many valuable animals.

These horses are as wild as antelope, and the strategy used to get near the latter has to be employed with the former. The hunter must conceal himself behind his horse until he gets as near to the herd as possible, when, quickly mounting, he must dash into the herd like lightning, cutting in two and starting a portion of it in the direction of the camp. No time must be lost, or the wild animals will all escape. His companions, however, will assist in the mad ride back to camp, which is an attempt to drive the game into a corral. If successful, then the work of roping the animals is commenced, and a right lively little job it generally proves to be.

The wildest of the horses were tied to the weakest, and thus all were driven to town without much trouble. The same parties have in contemplation another hunt ere long.

A SCOTCH STORY.—A certain minister having become much addicted to drink, his presbytery had to interfere, and get the minister to sign the pledge. The result was that the sudden reaction was too much for him; he became so ill that the doctor was sent for. The doctor said he must begin to take his toddy again. This the minister said he could not do, as he had taken the pledge. The doctor replied that he might get a bottle or two quietly, and nobody but their own selves and the housekeeper would know it. "Man," said the minister, "my housekeeper is worse than all the presbytery put together, so that would not do."

However, it was arranged that the doctor should bring in the whisky and sugar, and that the minister was to make up the toddy in the bedroom with the hot water he got for shaving purposes in the morning. The result was the minister got speedily well, and one day on going out, the doctor said to the minister's housekeeper: "Well Margaret, your minister is quite himself again." "There's no doubt of that, sir," she replied, "he's quite well in the body, but there is something gone wrong with his upper story." "What's there, Margaret?" asked the doctor. "Well, sir, I dinna ken, but he asks for shavin' water six or seven times a day."

It is related of Mayor-elect Moore, of Cincinnati, a Republican, that during the war, when he was a Colonel, he was placed in command of a detachment guarding a body of one hundred Confederate prisoners, and one day one of them, a great favorite, died, and his body was sent to his family, who lived only a few miles distant, but inside the Confederate lines. On the morning of the funeral Colonel Moore drew the prisoners up in line and offered to take them all to attend it, under no escort but himself, provided they would pledge him their honor not to attempt to escape. They all accepted the offer, and he marched them into the Confederate lines, took part with them in the funeral exercises and returned at night without the loss of a man. This proceeding, though humane, was contrary to the rules of war that he was threatened with a court martial.—Savannah News.

"It's all very well," remarked a red nosed man in a bad hat and an ulcer of the vintage of 1873, "it's all very well to say, let business revive; but what we want sir, is confidence, public confidence, sir. Each of us must be willing to bring out our hoarded dollars and put them once more in circulation. Then the skies will brighten; then, by the way, I changed my vest this morning; lend me fifty cents, will you?"

### HOW THE APOSTLES DIED.

1. Peter was crucified in Rome and, at his own request, with head downward.
2. Andrew was crucified by being bound to a cross by cords, on which he hung two days exhorting the people till he expired.
3. St. James the Great was beheaded by order of Herod at Jerusalem.
4. St. James the Less was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned and finally killed with a ruler's club.
5. Phillip was bound and langed against a pillar.
6. St. Bartholomew was flayed to death by command of a barbarous king.
7. St. Matthew was killed with a halberd.
8. St. Thomas, while at prayer, was shot with a shower of lances, and afterwards run through the body with a lance.
9. Simon was crucified.
10. Thaddeus, or Judas was cruelly put to death.
11. St. Matthias. The manner of his death is somewhat doubtful; one says he was crucified; another says he was crucified.
12. Judas Iscariot fell, and his bowels gushed out.
13. St. John died a natural death.
14. St. Paul was beheaded by order of Nero.

There is a good story told in South Wales of Mr. Fothergill and one of the foremen of his works. Mr. Fothergill, when the election was going on, wished to consult this man, because he had great influence over the mass of his people. So he sent him a beautiful pineapple from his house. Meeting him in the streets a few days afterwards he said, "I hope, Mr. Jones, you got the pineapple I sent you." "Yes, thank you, replied Mr. Jones, touching his hat. "And I hope you enjoyed it." "Yes," replied Mr. Jones, "it ate very well with a leg of mutton." "With a leg of mutton?" said Mr. Fothergill; "what did you do with it, then?" "Why," responded Mr. Jones, "my missus boiled it."

KEPT AWAY FROM DEVOTIONS.—"Oh, ma!" exclaimed a stylish young Chicago miss on the opening day of Lent, "I can't go to services after all, for I have no prayer book."

"Why, yes you have, daughter," said the mother; "where's the ewily one I gave you Christmas?"

"Oh, that one?" replied the miss, "I couldn't carry that, for it doesn't match my dress at all."

And the poor girl had to remain away from the church privilege.—Chicago Journal.

A Milwaukee girl, while out walking lately, lost one of her shoes on the railroad track. Half an hour later a freight train ran into it and wrecked sixteen of the cars, knocked the ends out of the engine boilers and killed two hundred head of cattle. And of such is the kingdom of heaven.

"The sentence of the court is," said Judge Porter, a popular Irish magistrate, to a notorious drunkard, "that you be confined in jail for the longest period the law will allow and I hope you will spend the time in cursing whiskey." "Be jabsers I will, and Porter, too," was the answer.

Why are ladies extravagant in clothes? Because when they buy a new dress they generally wear it out on the first day.

He who argues with a drunken man offends a person who is absent. For his senses being in abeyance, he may be considered as if he was absent.

A girl must certainly be getting into the lumber business when she pines for a virtuous young man of whom she thinks a great deal.

"What death would you prefer to die?" said a person to another. "I don't exactly know; I should like to try seven or eight before deciding the point."

"Wouldn't you call this the calf of a leg?" asked Bob pointing to one of his slender limbs. "No," replied Pat—"I should say it was the leg of a calf."

A fashionable young lady, detaching her hair before retiring: "What dreams may come when we have shuffled off this mortal coil."

"I'm afraid you'll come to want," said an old lady to her daughter.

"I have come to want already," was the reply; "I want a nice young man."

It was a bald Chicago man who, turning round in the theatre and looking upward, said, "Madam, I respect your emotion, but you are shedding tears on my head."

Senator Edmunds is much the better for his trip to Florida. He helped to steal her vote, and she heaped coals of fire on his head by giving him back his health.

If a woman marries a proof reader she must expect to be constantly corrected.

Words are sometimes signs of ideas, and sometimes of the want of them.

Common information: Two long a tongue,



# THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

The outbreak of a stupendous war in a distant part of the world, reveals the fact, that while the name of Turkey is as familiar as a household word, its geographical position, and matters relating to its form of government, its people and even its religious creeds, are unknown to a vast body of our people. The very rudiments of physical geography must be referred to in order that some conception may be obtained of a region and of a people, now the general topic of the world's interest.

We do not propose here to go into the rise and progress of the Turks, grown from a wandering horde of warlike barbarians into an empire so strong and ambitious as once to have threatened the conquest of all eastern Europe. We will only refer to their present condition and the location of their territory.

The Turkish Empire, territorially, is a large and imposing one, with a strong foothold on three continents. In Europe, it occupies the south-eastern portion of that continent, extending from the Russian and Austrian frontiers on the north and west, to the Black Sea on the east, the Mediterranean, the Archipelago and the Grecian Sea on the south, and the Adriatic on the west, as a portion of the western boundary. Turkey in Europe, having in the progress of conquest, absorbed different nationalities, contains different states, retaining their original names, their ancient population, and preserving to a large degree their old customs and religion, bound to the central government by various degrees of subordination. Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia and Montenegro by successful rebellion, have broken the yoke of that absolute despotism which once oppressed them, and which still nominally are integral portions of the Empire, sovereign to the extent of choosing their own Governors and electing their own Assemblies, only being bound to the central government by the obligation of an annual tribute. Others like Bosnia, Roumania, Wallachia, Servia and Montenegro, have broken the yoke of that absolute despotism which once oppressed them, and which still nominally are integral portions of the Empire, sovereign to the extent of choosing their own Governors and electing their own Assemblies, only being bound to the central government by the obligation of an annual tribute. Others like Bosnia, Roumania, Weddin, Nissa &c. were absolutely dependent, and are, or were, governed by rulers appointed at Constantinople.

The population of these provinces was estimated a few years since at about 16,000,000. The Turkish race numbering about three million, and the remainder of the original subject race. In religion, the Moslems are about four millions five hundred thousand, many of the conquered people having embraced the Mahometan faith to save their lands. The Greek and Armenian Christians number about twelve millions, the Roman Catholics about six hundred thousand and the Jews seventy thousand.

In Asia, the Turkish Empire is absolute over all Asia Minor, and includes as dependencies, a considerable portion of Arabia. The population of this portion of the empire is estimated at sixteen millions. In Africa, the Empire has no absolute possession, but has a tributary interest in Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis and Fezzan, one obligation of the tribute being military service; and it is from these dependencies that Turkey expects to draw largely for troops in the present war.

The government of Turkey is the most absolute of despotisms, the people having no voice whatever in public affairs and subject to all the caprices of tyranny. Religious toleration is nominally granted, but in effect it is only nominal. The Christians are oppressed; if not a persecuted class, and have no legal redress for their grievances. Bigotry is always on the alert for opportunities to vent religious hatred. It is the extent and the virulence of enmities originating in Moslem fanaticism that is the immediate cause of the present agitation of the Christian world, and the pretext for the interference of Russia.

The Christians of Turkey being of the blood of the Russians and professing the faith of the Greek Church which is the state religion of Russia, that power felt itself bound to take the initiative in steps to control the abuses of Turkish rule. Turkey resented the right of a foreign power to dictate her treatment of her subjects, and so the war began.

## NONE OF IT.

The New York Herald's Raleigh letter of last week occasions much remark and very little alarm. It is an old trick. It has one of two objects, either to advance the fortunes of the party to be called into existence under the venerated name of Liberty, or else to break down the formidable front the states South of the Potomac present as a solid South.

Both ideas will fail to the ground. The Democratic party is not going to be seduced from its integrity by the charms of flattering names or the ringing melody of

pleasant memories, nor is it going to open a breach in its solid front to facilitate the insidious entrance of an enemy fairly vanquished in open combat.

The South now occupies a position that is impregnable. The events of the last six months have fully vindicated the assertion she has always and strenuously made of loyalty to the government, of fidelity to the Constitution, of fairness and justice to the enfranchised negro, and of peaceful obedience to laws, fairly and justly administered. The exciting events of the last Presidential contest, brought to the arbitrament of Congress, in which body the Southern representatives held the balance of power, and where they were in position to wield controlling influence, developed a forbearance and a virtue which extorted unwilling admiration from enemies watchful to catch the South in a fault. The results of the South Carolina and Louisiana contests for the possession of the state governments, terminated by the concession of Hayes to the views of the South, adds further and stronger confirmation to the wisdom of their statesmanship and the justice of their demands.

And the South has demanded nothing but what she had a right to claim under the Constitution, theoretically at least, the supreme law of the land, and entitled to her full share of its benefits and its protection. Having exacted and secured these benefits by mainly persistence, she has nothing more to do than with equal manliness to protect and preserve them. This can be done only by unity.

This unity is not likely to be broken in the natural condition of parties. Republicanism in all its phases, and in all its relations, State and National, has been tried, proven and repudiated. There will be no willing or spontaneous return to it. The South will remain solid—democratic if you please so to call it—but with front unalterably fixed against republicanism, unless the ideas of the Herald's correspondent take root. It is the insinuation of doubt, of distrust, of disaffection, which the correspondent makes to work on weak minds and fainting hearts. Neither the one nor the other now exists, except in the small proportions to which we referred in a former article. How small they are, one has only to converse with the people or read the Southern press to learn.

The real policy of the South is to stand together; to preserve what it has got; to press forward for what it can only rightfully demand; to avoid obstruction of ill defined claims, but defend pertinaciously its admitted rights; to be quiet, patient and watchful and time will bring about its moral ascendancy in national affairs, which will be jeopardized, if not lost by heed to suggestions of disaffection among ourselves, to be misled by the resurrection of a defunct party, or listening to the wailing voice of an overthrown republicanism.

## THE DEFERRED SESSION.

We do not think that Mr. Hayes will make by his move of postponing the call of the Extra Session of Congress from the 4th day of June until the 15th of October. The first impression made upon the public by the delay is that Mr. Hayes dreads the storm he is sure to encounter from his party friends, and puts off the evil day as long as possible, either with the hope that the temper of the opposition will be mollified by time, or that he will acquire such strength from the countenance of the Democrats that he may defy his enemies to do their worst.

In both these calculations, he will most likely be disappointed, and have at last to meet the tempest in gathered force. The Republican party is not unused to trouble, or to double dealing when applied to its foes. These have been favorite modes of warfare. They were applied conspicuously in the last presidential campaign, and by the use of which the Republican party was supposed to have gained a new lease on power and full control of all the exhausted streams of reward. It is only when treachery and double dealing are used as weapons against themselves, that they howl, and raise the cry of revenge. And revenge they are bent on.

As for Democratic help, Mr. Hayes has no claim for it. He may mistake the satisfaction manifested by the South in his recognition of constitutional obligations as a means of settling Southern troubles for a feeling of gratitude and concurrence in a policy claimed to be new and generous, which would operate as a condemnation of all the fraudulent measures which led to the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. If he makes such mistake, he had best disabuse himself as soon as possible. The Democrats will accept with great satisfaction all they know to be their due. They are thankful that a sense of justice has been awakened to recognize their equal rights as citizens of a common country by the exercise of which rights they hope to recuperate fortunes crushed out by long years of injustice. Furthermore, they will quietly exercise

those rights without troubling themselves to engage in factions, or opposition to a natural enemy sufficiently harassed by those of his own household.

Farther than this, they will not go. They will enter into no alliance, defensive or offensive with one they have the greatest reasons to distrust. They will take time at least to test the sincerity and consistency of Mr. Hayes, before they bind themselves to his defense or advocacy.

There is profound truth in the language which we quote more at length in another part of this paper, and which finds its endorsement in the universal voice of the Democrats of the South. None of them dissent from the following view: "It is the vainest delusion to imagine that a government which is inaugurated by fraud and violence can return to the paths of justice at its own pleasure. If it had the love for the public weal which such a return supposes, it would have recoiled from the adoption of such means. Popular credulity easily admits these sudden conversions, by virtue of which good is supposed to come out of evil, and usurpation to change to a regime of benevolence."

## MARKETS.

As we anticipated, and so predicted, breadstuffs have shown a steady decline in the Northern markets within the last ten days. The sudden and rapid advance had an apparent cause. Yet the operations of that cause were grossly exaggerated by the cruel cupiditry which seized upon that class always watchful to prey upon the ignorance and necessities of their fellows. Speculators find their harvest in those occasions which bring distress upon all other men and seasons of calamity to others are periods of rejoicing to them.

The excitement in the breadstuffs market, if not altogether factitious, was at least premature. It was in anticipation of a scarcity abroad which could not possibly exist during the current year. The harvest for this year are already in process of growth, and probably will be peacefully garnered.

If the war continues next year, or even through the season for seeding this year, there will be a demand next year for whatever surplus the country has to spare. It is for this reason that the planting of large food crops is wisely urged.

But for this season, there is no good reason for the great rise in the last month. Especially, is there no reason why prices should have advanced at the South at such an excessive rate. It is pre-usable that if grain and flour advance here, it is to meet the export demand. Yet, not a barrel of flour or a bushel of corn has been sent beyond the limits of this State; and for the good reason, that both are higher here than in New York or Baltimore. Even at the highest point to which either flour or corn has reached, they have been lower abroad than the prices up to which they have been run at home.

Our people have fallen with ready credulity with the snare, and they are negligent in observing the changes. It is their interest to note these changes. For these advances fall with cruel severity upon a population among whom the producers, or at least the producers of a surplus, bear small proportion to the consumers; and where nothing has occurred to mitigate the money famine which starves out all industries and interests. The difference between corn at 50 cents a bushel, and flour 3 cents a pound, the prices a month ago, and corn here at 30 cents and flour 5 cents, falls with fearful force upon a class of buyers whose means of purchase are not a whit increased by the good fortune of speculators.

To show the unreasonableness of home prices—and we refer not specially to this place, but others in the State—we give New York and Baltimore quotations up to date for Southern Flour and corn. The Market quotations of the N. Y. Sun of the 11th and the telegraphic report of the 12th are our authorities:

New York, May 11th and 12th.—Southern Flour; bakers and family 9.50 a 11. Southern Shipping and Extras, 8.75 a 9.50. (These are best Richmond brands). Corn 68 to 72.

Baltimore 12th.—Southern flour not quoted. Howard Mills 9.75 to 10.50. Corn; Southern white, 65 a 70; yellow, 70.

The execution of John D. Lee, the Mormon Bishop, and the leader in the Mountain Massacre meadow in 1877, seems but a preliminary to calling to account still higher dignitaries in the Mormon Church. It is now clear that Lee was merely a tool for Brigham Young, and his counsel. The fearful massacre of one hundred and thirty men, women and children was deliberately planned in the very temple of Mormonism, that loathsome travesty of religion, and Lee was appointed to execute the bloody decree. No length of time can mitigate the guilt of the living criminals, and if convicted, though twenty years have passed, they ought to suffer as did Lee. The U. S. Courts are now investigating the matter

and Brigham Young is in peril. Telegraphic accounts represent formidable preparations as being made on the part of the Mormons to resist the Court and protect Young even at the expense of armed defiance to the authorities of the General Government.

Gen. Ord has just made a report to the Government on Indian raids into Texas, and reaches the conclusion that they are instigated by the Mexican people, and the depredations protected by the Mexican government. The plunder is shared by the Mexican people. A regular depot for the sale of American horses and cattle is established at Chihuahua, and deposits of money made for the future delivery of stolen herds, prior to the departure of a raiding party.

This is one grievance of the United States. Another is the imprisonment of the American Consul at Acapulco, which is one of the gravest of national insults, and for which reparation will be demanded. It is possible that Mr. Hayes will be very willing to give the greatest importance to these questions, and in doing so gratify that ill-suppressed burning for territorial acquisition which always lingers in the American breast; and by so doing, give his administration that popularity in which it is signally deficient, and turn the current of public thought from the immediate consideration of his own unfortunate position.

## WAR ITEMS.

The independence of Roumania and a simultaneous declaration of war against Turkey was agreed upon in private confidence by the Senators and Deputies. Heriuv, President of the Ministry was present at the conference.

It is thought Russia will not reply to Derby's note. The Russian telegraph agency however forebodes a reply which concludes: "The English cabinet cannot extricate itself from this dilemma, except by proclaiming that England is the first Mussulman power in the world, and that she consequently wishes for the maintenance of the Turkish dominion over Christians, even at the cost of their extermination. We hold the English nation in too great esteem to believe it would sanction such a policy."

Turkish gunboats seized four vessels in the Danube, sailing under the Greek flag. It is reported that the Roumanian forces strengthened by a Russian division, will form the right wing of the Russian army. A vigorous contest is expected between Kalafo and Widdin as the Russians propose to cross there.

A Renter telegram from Constantinople dated Wednesday evening says: "No news of any engagement in Armenia has been received here."

The Car is said to be alarmed at the formation of the Polish legion at Constantinople, and has ordered the Government General at Warsaw, to exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent Russian Poles joining the legion. All mitigations of the state of siege in Poland enforced since the insurrection of 1863, will be revoked. The Berlin papers announce that leading Polish politicians at a secret meeting at Lubowec, resolved on the establishment of a recruiting bureau all over Poland with the hope of raising an army of eighty thousand men. Six thousand have left already for Turkey. The national committee has appointed Count Rozinski as a delegate to Constantinople.

The news of the rising of a tribe in Caucasus is important, and seems to indicate serious trouble for Russians, because the clans which have risen are in the immediate neighborhood of the high road from Tiflis to Vladikavkaz, which is the only means of communication between Russia and Trans-Caucasia.

SALT LAKE, May 9.—A dispatch says the members of the famous Nauvoo Legion are drilling in meeting houses, barns, stables, and corrals in Salt Lake City and most of the minor towns. Breach loading rifles have been shipped in great numbers during the last fortnight from the East to this place, and several boxes of arms have gone to Southern Utah from the Co-operative stores, which are largely owned and entirely controlled by Brigham Young. In the tabernacle, Brigham Young arose at an unexpected moment and broke forth in an address to the saints and sinners which gave the latter to understand that if they wanted blood they could have plenty of it, and, indeed, that they were to have more of it let out of their veins than they could spare at an early period. To face one hundred thousand Mormons there are about fifteen thousand Gentiles in Utah. Salt Lake City has a population of twenty thousand, of whom perhaps four thousand are Gentiles. Many Gentiles are quietly arranging removal of their families at the first sign of an outbreak.

LONDON, May 12.—The insurrection in Caucasus causes uneasiness to the Russian. It increases the revolt reported in Crimea. The Russian Admiral Bakoff, now at Palermo, may endeavor to interrupt transports with the Egyptian auxiliaries. 6000 infantry have been sent from Tashkent to reinforce the Russian garrisons in Central Asia. An army of 150,000 men will be concentrated there under General Kaufman with a view of entering Panier.

KISCHENEFF, May 12.—It is officially confirmed that the Russians sank a large Turkish Monitor in the Danube. Yesterday a Renter dispatch from Bucharest says a shell penetrated the boiler of the Monitor resulting in an explosion which fired the magazine and sank the Monitor. The entire crew and 200 soldiers all perished.

MANCHESTER, May 12.—A Russian

dispatch to the Guardian dated Thursday says: "From the preparations being made on both sides it is plain that the time for action on the Danube is close at hand. The Russians evidently intend to open fire on the Turkish positions along the whole line under cover of their rear in that direction. Under an overwhelming artillery fire an attempt to cross the river at several points simultaneously will be made. Notice has just been given by the military authorities here that the Russian batteries on the opposite bank of Giurgio may commence firing on this town and fortress at any moment. For the last two days the Russians have been establishing batteries on the left bank from which a bombardment can be directed upon the forts and town of Rustchuk, and the station of the Varna railway which has terminus 1 believe there. These batteries will open fire tomorrow. The Turkish fortresses on the Danube are in admirable order and are well prepared to withstand attack. A forward movement in Armenia is checked for want of stores."

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Gen. Sherman has given orders that it is necessary to reduce the army in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War. Recruiting stops immediately. Non-Commissioned officers may re-enlist under certain circumstances. Secretary Thompson, of the Navy issues a circular that he cannot, without violation of the law render officers any assistance in the matter of pay.

## Brewster's COTTON KING COOK STOVE.

CALL ON J. C. BREWSTER, And examine his Stock of CARPENTER'S TOOLS, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass and Putty, Locks and Hinges, Iron, Nails and Bolts, Hardware, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps, CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS, GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on M. in S., and consequently I can afford to sell HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER, 4 & 6 Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

March 28.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER, Attorney at Law, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 26m]

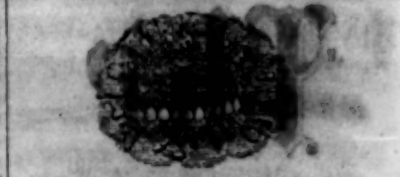
E. L. GRANGER, MANUFACTURER OF HUMAN HAIR WORK, AND DEALER IN Fancy Goods and Jewelry, No. 11 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

Madame Granger. Mr. E. L. GRANGER, has also added a Stamping Department, where all kind of stamping will be done at moderate prices. March 25.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION? OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

This Lottery was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$500,000. Its Grand Single Number Drawing will take place monthly. It never fails to produce a grand prize, and the following scheme: GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, during which will take place the EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING AT NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 3. Under the personal supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000. Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves \$5 Quarters, \$2.50, Eighths, 1.25. LAST OF PRIZES: 1 capital Prize of \$100,000 \$100,000 1 grand Prize of 50,000 50,000 1 grand Prize of 20,000 20,000 2 large Prizes of 10,000 10,000 4 large Prizes of 5,000 5,000 20 Prizes of 1,000 20,000 50 " " 500 25,000 100 " " 300 30,000 200 " " 200 40,000 500 " " 100 60,000 1000 " " 10 100,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes of \$200 \$20,000 100 " " 100 10,000 100 " " 75 7,500 11,279 Prizes, amounting to \$522,500 GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Va. Write for Circulars or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 602, New Orleans.

Third Grand Dollar Drawing, Tuesday July 2. Capital Prize, \$50,000 Tickets \$1 each.



Dr. D. A. Robertson, Surgeon Dentist. Office up stairs in Perry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary. Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war. Orders left with Charles M. Parker will be promptly attended to. March 4 ly.

H. MAHLER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Gold and Silver Ware, MASONIC JEWELS, HAIR JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.

Sealed, made in accordance with RALEIGH, N. C. march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS, J. A. HENDON, Murrie, Hutchings & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, SPANISH DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c. R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand, MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA. Oct 4 ly.

THE North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO. OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND All classes of Insurable Property, AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing. It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions. R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President, C. B. ROOT, Vice President, SEATON GILES, Sec'y, P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents, dec. 12 1876. Hillsboro, S. C.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptions of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Tumors, Boils, Blisters, Tumor, &c. Refer to St. Remy, Sold Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Nervegia, Pain in the Bones, Spleen, and Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal obstructions, and Uterine disease, Syphilis and Mercurial disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alternatives—Selling, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the disease it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and obstructions which develop into loathsome diseases. The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine. No generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., President and authorized signers. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



# The Hillsborough Record.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Advertisements, 10 cents per line for first insertion.

For a full and complete list of terms, see fourth page of this issue.

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## OUR FASHION LETTER.

We direct the attention of our lady readers to the fact that the fashion of the season is a very decided one. It is all Greek to us, but plain as A. B. C. to the ladies and of deeper interest to them than the war with Turkey.

We give our correspondent credit for courage and candor. She is the first woman we have ever known to call any new fashion ugly. Liberty is given to heap unmeasured ridicule upon whatever has passed away in the common roll of change, but a failure in the mode is therefore "lovely," "beautiful," "charming," "exquisite," and it is high treason to criticize while men look on and laugh at the absurdities so palpable in the "pull back," and the "pouter," and the "pouter's long fringe," and now, at the new style which has earned the irreverent title of "one-legged pantaloon."

Our correspondent touches upon all the items of female gear, with special mention upon bonnets. Bonnets and hair are the *bete noir* of the ladies—two things upon which they can never reach a conclusion. They keep them in hot water all through their lives. It is an insatiable longing after the beautiful paraded through all the modes of change. Bonnets and hair are never suffered to be in a state of rest. They are in a constant transition stage from bad to worse, and vice versa, for unfortunately, the true idea of hair dressing has never been attained since the classic days of Greece; and the Greek maidens didn't wear bonnets.

It would be hard to say upon which subject ingenuity had been more tortured: on hair or bonnets. In the steady warfare against nature, our sympathies are with the former. St. Paul says "the hair is the glory of woman;" modern fashion makes it a laughing stock. It is trimmed, it is turned, it is twisted, it is pomaded, it is powdered. At one time it is worked into knots, to imitate the African as near as may be; at another it is expanded into a mass by the aid of old newspapers, and stuffed rags and jute and artificial bristles until the overburdened head painfully suggests the hydrocephalus—too big a load to rest on living shoulders. And as for bonnets, ladies cannot march up like men to a substantial ideal of permanency. They will accept nothing as unvarying as the high crowned "leaver" or the flexible soft hat. They are constantly looking for the compass of extremes. Now, it is a bonnet with a flare of brain large enough to engulf a school of mullets; now, it is a wispy-small that may be twisted round the finger; again, it comes out in a form so simple that it looks as if it had been purposely stuck on the top of a stump and set upon. And still again, it rears a crest as high and formidable as a grenadier's cap. There is one underlying principle in them all; the bonnet is the foundation—and nothing more—for all the capricious ornaments fashion calls for; sometimes a madon aviary where skinned birds perch in impossible positions; sometimes, a conservatory in which summer flowers are made to brave the blasts of winter, and where grasses and grasses flourish in defiance of the season; or again, as now, a may pole where ribbons flaunt their brilliancy in all the rivalry of incongruous colors.

But all these things please the ladies, and in all things, place and change and therefore we resist to them the perusal of the "fashion letter."

We attended the monthly reception of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's school on Friday evening and with most decided pleasure. It was not a formal exhibition of the proficiency of the pupils, but was largely of a social character. Yet there was music, and that of a high order of excellence. We were delighted with the perfection the pupils in vocal music had attained, and we heard voices of a sweetness and a culture which would do credit to a much longer course of instruction than they have been subjected to. And in instrumental music, the excellent instructor has a skill, a talent, and an industry which tells in flattering response to his labors. A splendid new upright piano has just been received, and it is much the finest and most beautiful instrument we have ever seen. We would like to dwell more at length on the subject of this school, where the pupils all express much happiness in an institution where it is less of a school than a home; and yet so much of a school as to turn out pupils as thoroughly accomplished as establishments of greater fame and pretension. But want of space compels a postponement.

**Municipal Election.**

On the 7th inst., the annual election for Mayor and Commissioners of this town took place. The following were elected: Mayor, C. S. Cooley; Commissioners, David Anderson, A. W. Graham, Robert Garrett, Israel Turner, D. M. Laws, D. C. Parks and John Rosemond. No party question was raised. All the candidates elected are Democrats, except one, Mr. J. M. Blackwood. There was no opposition to Mr. Cooley for Mayor, falling 10 votes behind Mr. Cooley.

The question of the sale of the Academy and lots was submitted to a vote and lost by a majority of three votes against the proposition. The Academy will now stand an offensive eye sore until it tumbles down, a shapeless ruin, without value to the town, or for any purpose. But apathy was the word.

Herschell's rules hold out so far for May, and as bad as yet to come.

## The Court House Repairs.

In our criticism upon the work as it progressed, we were governed by no ill feeling to the Commissioners who went to their work, we are conscious, with something of a public sentiment against them, growing out of the expense to be incurred. It was therefore something of an invidious duty they assumed and performed. But we did not share in this sentiment, because we knew that the people of Orange were under the existing honest administration of their finances, to bear the burden. Not to do what the Commissioners have done would have been disgraceful to the county, for the condition of the Court House and grounds spoke loud mouthed to ever passer by.

The work has been done, and so far as it has gone, is well done. The general appearance of the improvements most set as a check upon the march of dissipation. It must force the effect of contrast on the public mind.

There is one thing more for the Commissioners to do; that is, to remodel the Court room. It is called for upon every principle of convenience to the public who are much restricted by the small space allotted to spectators. The bar, the jury, witnesses, and officers of the Court would all be benefited by the changes suggested by the Grand Jury at its last session. The work of the Commissioners having no public approbation, they may be emboldened to go further, and complete effectually what they have undertaken.

## Life and Character of the Hon. W. A. Graham.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Col. Walter Clark of Raleigh for a copy of the elegant address delivered before the bench and bar of the Supreme Court at Raleigh on June 8th, 1876.

We have already referred to this production so honorable to the head and heart of the gifted orator, and so gratifying to the many friends of the distinguished subject of the oration.

## A Wonder-Working Remedy.

No remedial agent has ever been offered to the sick and debilitated at all comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, constitutional nervous affections, rheumatism and disorders involving constitutional weakness or physical decay. It literally "works wonders." The potent ingredients which its spirituous basis holds in solution, act like a charm upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the brain, liver, bowels and nervous system. There is nothing in its composition that is not salutary. It contains some of the most potent forces of the vegetable kingdom, and the juices of the best sprouts and anti-bilious roots and herbs, combined with a perfectly pure stimulating element. The Bitters are peculiarly adapted to those engaged in exhausting or unhealthy occupations, as by its use strength is sustained and the ability of the system to resist atmospheric and other influences prejudicial to health largely increased.

## GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of BUCHNER'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Croup, Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Dr. O. Hooker, Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White, Mechanicsville.

## STATE NEWS.

Charlotte Observer: A homicide occurred on Thursday, at Mulhally, a little station on the Carolina Central Railway, which has created much excitement. The following is the report of the circumstances received here: A man named Ponemon kept and fed through the winter a colt belonging to one Carpenter. Some time since the two men disagreed as to the amount which should be paid for the maintenance of the animal. The case was carried before a magistrate for settlement. Carpenter declined to pay the amount required of him. Ponemon then went to Carpenter's house and proceeded to take the colt from the stable. While in the act, Carpenter shot and killed him instantly. Being a desperate man, no one would undertake to arrest him, and at last accounts he was still at large.

The *Greener* says: Some two months ago a man by the name of Williams was arrested in this county upon a charge of larceny, and in default of bail was committed to jail. Soon afterwards he had severe hemorrhage of the lungs and his condition became critical. However his health has improved, and a determination to end his life seems to have seized him. On Friday night he attempted to hang himself, by using strips of his blanket for a rope. Another prisoner in the cell raised such an alarm as to wake the jailor, and save the life of the would be suicide. On Saturday night he again made the attempt, and was again prevented. He is said to have served a term in the penitentiary already.

Rev. Mr. Jordan, the Baptist evangelist, is making a decided impression at Caryville as he does every where. He combines a meeting, the secret of his power is faith, simplicity, and a knowledge of the Bible. The *Observer* says of the Sunday night

services: "After the dismissal of the congregation many men joined the prayers of the church in their behalf."

Charlotte Democrat: It will be remembered that no man can vote in this State hereafter who has been convicted of felony or any other crime infamous by the laws of the State. Each term of the Superior Court in every county reduces the number of voters considerably. People who want to vote must not steal.

The Albemarle Times says: A young colored boy was drowned in the Albemarle Sound, at this place on Friday night last. Two of them started in a small boat to procure ballast for a schooner. They overloaded the boat with rock and it sunk from under them. One managed to reach the shore the other drowned.

The *Reidsville Times* says: We should like to learn that a little four-year-old daughter of Mr. T. V. Coleman was burnt to death the other day. Her mother was out at the time and the little one's clothes caught from the fire and she was burnt beyond hope before her mother found it out. God only knows the sorrowing in that family. Mr. Coleman lives near Midway church in this county.

Liverpool, May 10.—Williams & Gair on line steamer *Dakota*, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for N. Y., is ashore in the main land inside of Argles, an island of North Wales. Her crew and passengers were safely landed. A tug has gone to the scene of the disaster.

It is feared the *Dakota* will prove a total loss.

## THE VANCE PORTRAIT.

The following complimentary notices of The Vance Portrait, published by Tomlinson of the *Platonic Press*, prove beyond a doubt that the enterprise is meeting with universal favor:

"It is the handsomest picture we have seen of Gov. Vance."—*Raleigh Observer*. "It is a good likeness."—*Charlotte Democrat*. "It is an excellent engraving."—*Christian Advocate*. "A fine lithograph likeness."—*Salisbury Watchman*. "It is worth many times its price."—*Billicol Recorder*. "It is a capital likeness of the Governor."—*Wilmington Star*. "It is a large and elegant picture; one hangs upon the walls of our sanctum."—*Raleigh Daily News*. "A true picture of 'old Zeb' and more than worth the price."—*Polkton Annotator*. "My friends say it is a very fine picture."—*Z. B. Vance*. "A capital likeness."—*Wilson Advance*. "It is a good likeness and the work is well executed."—*Charlotte Observer*. "It should be in the hands of every person."—*Weldon News*. "A fine picture of the original."—*Lincolnton Progress*. "A fine likeness—one in our office."—*Southern Home*. "Should be in the house of every citizen of the 'Old North State.'"—*Tarboro Southern*. "The only correct picture we have ever seen of Vance."—*Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer*. "Far superior to any we have heretofore seen."—*Stateville American*. "One of the best yet offered to the public."—*Greensboro Patriot*. "A beautiful representation of Vance."—*Wilmington Review*. "It is quite cheap."—*Salisbury Examiner*. "A fine picture of a handsome man and every admirer of the heroic and patriotic will desire to possess it."—*Newberry (S. C.) Herald*. "A good picture of our Governor."—*Winston Sentinel*. "Worth all the money asked for them."—*Friend of Temperance*. "We can commend it as being an admirable likeness of its distinguished prototype."—*Rock Hill (S. C.) Rhyanth Herald*. "A handsome engraving."—*Concord Sun*. "It has his autograph attached and is decidedly the best picture we have seen of 'old Zeb.'"—*Stateville Laidmark*. "A splendid likeness of our noble Governor."—*Rocky Mt. Mail*. "An ornament to any parlor or picture gallery."—*Abbeville (S. C.) Melina*.

The picture is 14x18 inches in size and will be sent by mail free of postage to any address for 50 cents, or it will be enclosed in a neat walnut frame, inside gilt, and sent by express to any address for only \$1.50. The services of an energetic agent are wanted in every township. Liberal commissions will be paid. Address J. S. Tomlinson, Hickory, N. C.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. Mary Daugherty, whose maiden name was Mary Dickey, was born in Orange County, North Carolina, Dec. 25th 1809; was married to Mr. Samuel Daugherty, July 30th 1835, with whom she lived affectionately for more than forty years. She, with the rest of the family, moved to McCracken County Ky Dec. 1870, where she lived respected by all who knew her till her death, which occurred April 18th 1877, very suddenly of heart disease, in the 71st year of her age. She leaves a kind husband, two sons, three daughters and many friends to mourn her loss.

## A FRIEND.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**

In the Town of HILLSBORO, N. C. KNOWN AS T. J. GATTIS LOT. Lot containing two acres, well watered; House with 9 rooms, two story, in good repair. For terms apply to JAMES R. GATTIS, May 16, 1877, Hillsboro, N. C.

# BROWN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

Solicits consignment of GOODS, WARES, and Merchandise all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially GREEN and DRY FRUITS.

April 18 1877.

## DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS until you have examined our Stock, as we offer

## GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, nearly all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we became the possessors of. We now offer: Handsome Striped Silks at 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, and \$1.00 worth \$1.10, 1.20, 1.30 and \$1.50. Good Black Silks from 50c up to \$2 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our SILKS at \$1.10, 1.20, 1.30 and \$2 per yard; Colored silks in endless variety, from 1 to \$2 per yard. Good Double-Wide Hosiery at 25c worth 30c, at 30c worth 40c, at 40c worth 50c, at 50c worth 60c, at 60c worth 75c, at 75c worth 1.00, at 1.00 worth 1.25, at 1.25 worth 1.50, at 1.50 worth 2.00, at 2.00 worth 2.50, at 2.50 worth 3.00, at 3.00 worth 3.50, at 3.50 worth 4.00, at 4.00 worth 4.50, at 4.50 worth 5.00, at 5.00 worth 5.50, at 5.50 worth 6.00, at 6.00 worth 6.50, at 6.50 worth 7.00, at 7.00 worth 7.50, at 7.50 worth 8.00, at 8.00 worth 8.50, at 8.50 worth 9.00, at 9.00 worth 9.50, at 9.50 worth 10.00, at 10.00 worth 10.50, at 10.50 worth 11.00, at 11.00 worth 11.50, at 11.50 worth 12.00, at 12.00 worth 12.50, at 12.50 worth 13.00, at 13.00 worth 13.50, at 13.50 worth 14.00, at 14.00 worth 14.50, at 14.50 worth 15.00, at 15.00 worth 15.50, at 15.50 worth 16.00, at 16.00 worth 16.50, at 16.50 worth 17.00, at 17.00 worth 17.50, at 17.50 worth 18.00, at 18.00 worth 18.50, at 18.50 worth 19.00, at 19.00 worth 19.50, at 19.50 worth 20.00, at 20.00 worth 20.50, at 20.50 worth 21.00, 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